6. (Unamended) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the foreign agent is therapeutic to a eukaryote.

a2 7. (Amended) An isolated eukaryotic cell comprising the nonvirulent bacterium of claim 1 further comprising the foreign cytolysin.

8. (Unamended) The cell of claim 7, wherein the cell is phagocytic, pathogenic or diseased cell.

9. (Unamended) A method for introducing a foreign agent into a eukaryotic cell comprising the step of contacting the cell with the bacterium of claim 1 under conditions whereby the agent enters the cell.

10. (Unamended) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is endocytosed into a vacuole of the cell, the bacterium undergoes lysis and the cytolysin mediates transfer of the agent from the vacuole to the cytosol of the cell.

11. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is dead or non-viable.

a3 12. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium comprises the cytolysin.

13. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the agent is synthesized by the bacterium.

14. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is engineered to deliver libraries of agents for screening.

15. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is engineered to deliver to antigen-presenting cells antigenic polypeptides which are presented in association with MHC proteins.

16. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is nonreplicative and nonintegrative into the host cell genome.

17. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is a dead or nonviable laboratory strain of E. coli.

18. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is a laboratory strain of E. coli and the bacterium comprises the cytolysin.

19. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is a dead or nonviable laboratory strain of E. coli and the bacterium comprises the cytolysin.

20. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is a dead or nonviable laboratory strain of E. coli and the bacterium comprises the cytolysin and the cytolysin is listeriolysin.

21. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the bacterium is a laboratory strain of E. coli engineered to deliver to antigen-presenting cells antigenic polypeptides which are presented in association with MHC proteins.

22. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein there is no growth or metabolism of the bacterium in the eukaryotic cell.

23. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is dead or non-viable.

24. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium comprises the cytolysin.

25. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the agent is synthesized by the bacterium.

26. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is engineered to deliver libraries of agents for screening.

27. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is engineered to deliver to antigen-presenting cells antigenic polypeptides which are presented in association with MHC proteins.

28. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is nonreplicative and

nonintegrative into the host cell genome.

29. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is a dead or nonviable laboratory strain of E. coli.

30. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is a laboratory strain of E. coli and the bacterium comprises the cytolysin.

31. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is a dead or nonviable laboratory strain of E. coli and the bacterium comprises the cytolysin.

32. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is a dead or nonviable laboratory strain of E. coli and the bacterium comprises the cytolysin and the cytolysin is listeriolysin.

33. (New) The bacterium of claim 1, wherein the bacterium is a laboratory strain of E. coli engineered to deliver to antigen-presenting cells antigenic polypeptides which are presented in association with MHC proteins.

REMARKS

The foregoing amendment to claim 1 clarifies that the promoter expresses the cytolysin in the bacterium; meaning that the cytolysin has been, is being or can be expressed in the bacterium through the promoter. This requirement distinguishes the microbes of the cited Darji et al.(1997), where the cytolysin is expressed by the eukaryotic host cell through a eukaryotic promoter. Claim 1 is further amended to clarify that the encoded cytolysin is functional, i.e. has cytolytic activity, to comport with the description of the invention, e.g. p.3, lines 16. New dependent claims 11-33 further limit the claimed methods to the more specifically claimed bacteria and provide dependent claims to more specifically recited embodiments: support for nonreplicative and nonintegrative into the host cell genome is found on p.6, line 1; support for dead or non-viable bacteria is found on p.6, line 4; support for expression of the cytolysin and/or agent in the bacterium is found on p.6, line 9, p.7, line 7 and p.8, line 9; support for delivery of